

THE MONSTER PROGRESSION.

The great feature of the celebration will be the monster drive of the militia. It is reasonably anticipated that it will be the largest ever seen in this country, and will probably not number less than fifty thousand men. Just how many miles long it will be or how much time it will take in passing a given point are matters which intelligent philosophers and mathematicians can commence figuring on at once. It will be so long and extensive that General Osborn, the Chief Marshal, is having a telegraph line connected along the line of march, with officers at intervals of five miles, in order that he may more readily transmit his orders to the several units. The military will, of course, form the most interesting and striking features of the monster procession. The Massachusetts militia alone will number about 10,000 men, exclusive of the various bands of music. To this body of men there will be added visiting military from other States, which are expected to swell the number to nearly 30,000 men in uniform and carrying arms. Of course this display of troops will be the most imposing ever witnessed hereabout, and, as far as

every company will probably turn out with full ranks.

THE VETERAN MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS will be a conspicuous and interesting feature in the line. They will form a division by themselves and be under command of Major Dexter H. Follett, of Boston, and commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. This organization is the most venerable of all, its foundation dating back to 1638. On this occasion it will lead the division, and its ranks will comprise not less than 350 men.

The other organizations composing this feature of the procession will be the Newport Artillery Veteran Association, 50 men; the Newburyport Veteran Artillery Company, 118 men; the Old Guard, of New York, 125 men; Salem Light Infantry Veteran Association, 160 men; Veterans of the National Guard, State of New York, 235 men; the Putnam Phoenix of Hartford, 125 men; the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., 100 men; Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., 50 men; the First Light Infantry Association of Providence, 200 men; Massachusetts Veteran Association of Boston, 40 men, in carriages.

VISITING MILITARY COMPANIES.

It is hardly necessary now to enumerate in detail the various military companies which will be here from abroad. The New England States—every one of them—will be largely represented, and so will many of the Middle, Southern and Western States. The Fifth Maryland, Seventh New York, First Pennsylvania, and the Norfolk (Va.) Blues will probably attract as much attention and applause as any of the companies from a distance, and great preparations are making for their hospitable entertainment at the Chestnut-Street Hotel. The United States Marine Light Infantry will enter from Washington light infantry, the 1st U. S. C.; the Kansas Guard, of St. Albans, Vt.; the Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, and the Fifth Maryland regiment.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE REBELLION.

In connection with the visit of the Fifth Maryland regiment to Charlestown there occurred here a few days since a circumstance which is worth narrating. It should be stated at the outset that many of the Marylanders in this regiment were on the Confederate side during the war. A few days ago a committee of the regiment came on here to make arrangements for their proposed visit next week. One of the gentlemen was Lieutenant William H. Rogers, a member of the Baltimore City Guards, which company visited Charlestown in 1868 as the guests of the City Guards, the latter company having been the recipients of many favors at the hands of the Baltimoreans on the occasion of their trip to Washington, in 1867, to witness the inauguration of President Buchanan. Lieutenant Rogers joined the Baltimore company

Shortly after his return from its visit to Bunker Hill, and when the war began he went into the Confederate Army, the company being in the command of Captain Edward Rogers, who was Adjutant General of the State of Maryland, and who was in the city of New York on his visit here in 1858. While in the service the Baltimore City Guard was at one time stationed in the vicinity of Baltimore, and while there Lieutenant Rogers be-thought himself of a plan by which he might visit the city and see his friends by the aid of a boat. At this time the Massachusetts Fifth, then a one hundred days' regiment, was stationed at Fort McHenry, in the vicinity of Baltimore, and Lieutenant Rogers was captured by some of its members while attempting to reach the city. He was tried and convicted as a spy and sentenced to be hanged. A scaffold was constructed by a detachment of the Massachusetts Fifth, and the number, who assisted in its erection were members of the City Guard of Charleston, who had years before joined in entertaining the Baltimore company, three of whom are now members of the Charleston Cadets. The night before the day assigned for the execution a reprieve

was received and his life was spared. The other day he was shaken by the hand by the three Cadets who helped construct the scaffold, and mutual congratulations at his fortunate escape and expressions of feelings of the boys of the blue and the gray, and another plank was placed in the bridge which spans the chasm which existed between the North and the South during the late war. The old members of the City Guard, who were on hand at the reception of the Baltimore City Guard in 1856, will be pleased to learn that a number of the old members of this company propose to accompany the Fifth Maryland regiment to Boston to attend the Bunker Hill Centennial, and amongst them will be the following: a new recruit of Baltimore: General Ross, of the Baltimore Custom House; Colonel Edward Dorsey, the Adjutant of 1854; Captain Woodburn and many others, all of whom will be hospitably entertained during their tarry sojourn beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill.

A COMPANY OF "MINUTE MEN."

Among the striking novelties of the procession will be a company of "Minute Men," some sixty in number, from the towns of Chelmsford, just above the city of Lowell. They are dressed in the uniforms worn by their ancestors two hundred years ago, and represent as nearly as possible the sixty men who took part in the Bunker Hill battle a century since under the command of Captain John Ford. Lieutenant Colonel Parker, of Bridges' regiment, who was mortally wounded and died in the British hospital in Boston, was a native of Chelmsford. Captain Benjamin Walker, who was also mortally wounded at Bunker Hill, was a native of Chelmsford and a veteran of the French and Indian wars. He was wounded while the British were making a reconnaissance with orders to harass the enemy from behind the houses in Charlestown, and died in the British prison in this city. In some of the histories it is recorded that Joseph Spaulding, a member of the Chelmsford company,

FIRING THE FIRST SHOT

red by the Americans at Bunker Hill, and that General Putnam, who had issued special instructions that firing should not commence until the order was given, struck spaulding over the head with his sword for disobedience of orders. The blow cut a hole through his hat and let a scar upon his face which he bore to his grave. His grandson is a resident of Chelmsford and will carry the banner for the Chelmsford Minute Men. The sword which was carried by Captain John Ford as he led his men at the battle is, of course, a valued heirloom. It will be worn on the 17th by

The captain of the company, and numerous other relics of the Revolutionary period will be carried in the line. The company will not appear in uniform, but each man will be dressed in the Continental costume, the form, style, color and material being selected according to the taste of the wearer. Some of the costumes will be one hundred years old. Old guns will be carried and ancient powder horn equipments, and three-cornered hats will be worn.

"THE COLORED TROOP."

The colored military of Massachusetts and other States will form the insignificant feature of the grand procession. They will comprise a battalion by themselves and be under command of Captain Lewis Gaul, of the Shaw Guards, of Boston. It is estimated that they will number at least two thousand men, and they propose to carry banners and mottoes

There will be no single event of the celebration more pleasing and alive than the visit of the Richmond Masons. They will arrive here on the 16th inst., and probably remain until the 18th or 19th, and during this interval they will be crowded with banquets and excursions. The hour of Lion Commandery of Boston will be the principal one. It will parade with the Daughters of Boston, Hugh de Fajen of Melrose, Joseph Warren of Boston Highlands, St. Omer of South Boston, Palestine of Chelsea and William Parkman of Chelsea, on the afternoon of the 16th, to receive the Richmond Knights Templar, and there will be upward of one thousand knights in line the display will be a fine one. On the morning of the 17th the four de Lion Commanders will leave their asylum about eight o'clock and march to the draw on Warren Bridge, where they will receive the Richmond Commandery and the de Mours, after a short march through the original array

The knights will march to the Monument Grounds, where an address of welcome will be made. After a brief tarry the visiting knights will be escorted to Freeman's Hall, where a banquet will be served. The tour of Lion's will be offered as follows:—Eminent Commander, Wm. Patterson; Generalissimo, John B. Wilson; Captain General, Caleb Hammond; Prelate, Ray W. T. Stowe; Senior Warden, Howard F. Rowe; Junior Warden, Wm. C. Murray; Treasurer, Amos Stone; Recorder, S. E. Chandler; Sword Bearer, George H. Allen; Standard Bearer, Amos M. Angier; Warden, Geo. L. Baxter. After the banquet the visiting knights will be escorted to Boston.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROCESSION.

Civil organizations will turn out largely, and in numbers approach somewhere near those of the military. The Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic will probably be the most numerously represented. The Knights of St. Patrick and the Irish societies will also form a conspicuous part of the grand display. Another attractive feature will be the show made by the various trades organizations, some of whom will be provided with trucks and wagons so constructed and equipped as to admit of the tradesmen displaying

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ANTHROPICS AND HORRIBLES.
In the early morning, from our clock tower, we saw the thousands of men waiting to have their carnival. The arrangements for a grotesque and comical display have been very generously made, and it is believed that a thousand or more of the most famous and famous mortals ever witnessed will parade the principal streets.

EXPERIENCES AT THE MONUMENT.
The programme of the exercises at the monument has been almost fully completed, but probably will be during the ensuing two or three days. There will be a grand procession, a grand parade, a grand opening address by George Washington Warren, President of the Monument Association, and then an oration by General Devens.

FIREWORKS AND LIGHTING.
Fireworks will be prohibited in the evening, but there will be brilliant illuminations all over Boston and the city. The monument and the city will be brilliantly lighted, and the top of the monument calcium lights will be burned until midnight.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR VISIT TO BUNKER HILL.

The officers and members of the Seventh regiment are now actively engaged in preparing for their contemplated visit to Boston, to take part in the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration. Already the army begins to wear an air of business, and a visitor not familiar with military life and surroundings would imagine that the gallant Seventh was about to take the field in warlike deeds instead of participating in the peaceful celebration of an event that occurred one hundred years ago. The condition of Tompkins Market Army, being without a roof and the walls apparently getting quietly ready to fall down, is a shame to the city that possesses so fine a command as the Seventh. The barracks are really without any convenience, and their property is being ruined for want of proper shelter. Yet the regiment is as full of vigor and enterprise though it possesses a paltry lot of arms, and Colonel Clark and his brother officers expect to take un-

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The New York Seventh and Massachusetts Eighth regiments were ordered to Washington in the early days of April, and the two commands will unite in celebrating a double anniversary on the 25th of the month, and the flag of their country triumphantly to glorious victory. The Centennial over the seventh regiment, and the 100th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, to the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Edmunds, and the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Mayor of Boston. That same evening the regiment will leave for home, and be received on its anniversary at the city of New York, on the morning of the 25th. The seventh first regiment, commanded by Colonel Vane, is an exciting program, and it is not known whether the members of the old Seventh have made up their minds to participate.

The orders issued by the War Department, Clark for the 25th of April, officers and men state that each member is expected to provide himself with at least two pairs of white trousers and a pair of white shirts, and a pair of white undershirts, which will be packed in the knapsack, together with insignia jacket and cap, paste, for the 25th of April. The 25th of April, the 25th of April, received or transported, except a value or small trunk for each commissary officer, and the

Each package must be plainly marked with the name and address of the owner, and must be received by the Quartermaster at the War Department on Wednesday, June 15, before half-past twelve o'clock P. M. One servant will be allowed to each company, and one servant to the officers and non-commissioned officers, to accompany them to the field and staff. All servants must present to the Quartermaster at eight o'clock P. M., Tuesday, June 15, at the armory, written evidence that they are bona fide servants, and will receive their tickets for transportation.

During the passage to and from Boston Military order and discipline will be observed, not only for the benefit of the troops, but also for the comfort of all, but from respect due to the United States Army.

regulate on New York, who honors the regiment with his presence. It is a privilege to stand at ten o'clock each hour, when the officers and the guards will see that those who wish to sleep are not disturbed. In case the men are kept in the hall for some time, they will be taken to the quarters to that part of the steamer assigned to each company for parade and roll call, where they will form and await orders. No smoking will be permitted in the quarters, and the men will be stricter. While in Boston general orders will be posted at the hotels where the several companies are quartered, and the strictest punctuality will be required in the movements of the regiment to avoid any delay in the movements of the regiment.

Ample provision will be made to preserve the honor of the members, and every thing that can conduce to the success of this memo-able trip will be done. The Buiker Hill procession is to be an extraordinary one, and it is gratifying to know that the members of the regiment and the four-
thousand as the Seventh is sure to make. Of all the summer excursions of this regiment that have

THE CENTENAL HERALD.

[From the Philadelphia Chronicle.]

Toss this has been proudly won by the New York Herald long ago in the exhibition of a spirit of journalistic enterprise entirely original, but wholly American. The Herald has now turned its attention to showing the world several proof-impresos of the past and forebodings of the future in regard to our Centennial by its special number, which we have before us in celebration, and it has thus shown that achievement into the shade by the publication of a paper so timely, so important, and so covered by millions and preserved by thousands as an historical history of that pronouncement which appears to matter of time and place in our country's independence. The printing is a great modern journal of facsimile or news papers printed in the year 1776, and it is a very interesting and complete record of the state of the country at that time. It will educate them up to full appreciation of the progress of the century and will help to make the American Centennial what it ought to be. THE NEW YORK Herald stands without a rival as a newspaper in the world, and in 1876 it will be one of the great institutions of our age.

legislature of responsible county officers difficult in Mississippi. One is the extreme and intolerant intolerance of the democratic politicians, which jealously interferes to keep the members of the two parties apart. A Northern man, being a republican, is therefore a "carpet-bagger, no matter whether he is honest or dishonest," and a white wife finds her church relations unpleasant, she is looked on with aversion, and this, though he may have brought capital into the State, may have all his interests there, and have lived here since the war. "I have found in Mississippi some of the pleasantest and nicest people I ever met in my life," said an excellent Northern

to me, my wife and my children. I have a personal friendship of our lives here among natives of the State. But they are people who live quietly on their plantations, where they welcome us with true hospitality. They do not mix in politics. The moment I announce political crises that moment I am repelled as only a 'yankee and a carpet-bagger.' Now, to be a lawyer and meet, as you enter the court, only a story glare of hatred or repulsion; to be a merchant and know that your neighbors will go a block further than the law and cheat you; to be a conscientious citizen and walk the streets that men are cursing you for being a Northern man, and then asking themselves, 'What the — makes him say here.' This is not pleasant for honorable men, who pay their taxes, do all their duty as citizens, and add materially to the prosperity of the State, and who know, beside, that this hatred is not the sentiment of the mass of honest people, but only of the politicians, who encourage it among the baser class of whites, whom they in-

On the other hand, the negroes and those who control their vote form a close corporation, bitterly jealous of opposition, transacting all political business by the tyrannical rule of the caucus and ready to persecute any republican who dares to be independent. At the first symptom of opposition to the decisions of the caucus the opposer's name is taken down, it is sent around in his county or district as that of a "bolter," and every colored voter is solemnly warned to beware of him as though he were a rattlesnake. Men are as gravely "read out" of the republican party in Mississippi as though it were a church, and the action of excommunication fixes, with the ignorant blacks, a stigma upon him as though he were a traitor.

each other's hands; both conspire to make independent political action and reform almost impossible. As for the colored voters themselves, the testimony is universal that they are incapable of independent political action. They must have white leaders and organizers; and under the circumstances it is inevitable that they should fall a prey to the lowest and least scrupulous political rascals and demagogues. These teach them to take up the trade of politics for a living, and tell them that, as they cast the most votes, so they are entitled to the most offices. Some of these men have not even a residence in the State. O. C. French, for instance, was some time chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, was appointed by Governor James Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, was a Representative in the Legislature from Matanzas, and yet when search was made for him on the other day by a law officer to enforce the

tenancy of a bond, he had not, so far as could be discovered, a residence in the State; and it is said and believed that he lives in Ohio. Others add mere place hunters, as: for instance State Senator Price, who is also public printer for the judicial district in which he lives; his wife is postmistress, his nephew county superintendent of education and deputy collector of internal revenue; his son-in-law a chancery clerk, and he himself was lately slated to be appointed sheriff and tax collector. Again, the President of the Board of Supervisors of

lands counties in which Jackson Lee, is reported to be a partner of the State printer; and he has the job of printing for the county. The other four supervisors are ignorant colored men, easily imposed on; and democrats share with republicans in the contracts they let out for county work. The democrats complain loudly of republican rascality, and with reason; but their own skirts are by no means clean. There are republican counties in which county warrants are at or near par; and there are democratic counties where the warrants are at a heavy discount; and this measures the extent of maladministration.

In Vicksburg the democrats got up a Taxpayer's League, but were made a laughing stock when it was discovered that one of the officers of the League had charged the town \$500 for removing a crate from the landing to the Court House.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

It must be added that, while the federal officers in the State are often excellent men, the later appointments are in many cases persons despised in the community where they live. The recently appointed Collector of Customs at Vicksburg I heard spoken of by colored men as "Foul Ball Hall;" and was told by Republicans that Fe is held in general contempt in the community. I could mention others. Most of these men are pretty open third terms; but it amused me to find that the Ames office-holders usually prefer General Butler to General Grant. I understand that the federal office holders

throughout the State are generally third termers.
ELECTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

As I have spoken frequently of the bitterness political feeling in the State, I ought to tell you what I have heard of no complaints from republicans of intimidation or violence at any general election held in Mississippi since 1868. Nor do the democrats complain of registration and election frauds. The laws are far better than in Louisiana. The canvass is usually conducted in what would seem to be a wrong way. But the republicans are very outspoken; they give as good as they

they assert their rights, and do not spare words a cent." The only cases of political fraud and intimidation of which I have heard occurred in Vicksburg last August and at a local election in Columbus last December. So far as I have been able to learn, the election in Columbus was a fraud, but the election in Vicksburg city, where the republican put up so vile a ticket—I described it in a previous letter—was all three white men voted for it, and a threat to refuse employment to any man who supported it was, I think, clearly unjustified. I certainly would neither trade with nor employ a man, white or black, who would refuse to infer upon me a notoriously corrupt set of city officers. But in the face of the fact that the leading republican in the district, General McKee, denounced the ticket in a public speech at Vicksburg, and that it had no white republican support, such advertisement as I could give it is limited in the democratic papers and suppressed.

AMERICA! AMERICA!

The firm of George M. Nantz & Co., No. 138 Washington street, New York, have a good stock of everything in the confectionery line for Christmas. They have no European or Northern workmen, as they would not understand their business to perfection.

The public are invited to come and judge for themselves if this is not so.

that is to say, wholesale proscription of all republicans, good-and-bad, was at once the order of the day.

In the Columbus city election, held in December, 1874, there was undoubted and public intimidation of the kind denoted by the document I give you below, and it was without excuse, because the republican candidate for Mayor, Mr. Eggleston, was an honest man, against whom I am assured no charge of corruption or incapacity was made, and as there had been some trouble the leaders of the two parties had agreed that there should be a fair and free election. In spite of this the following handbill was circulated and posted before election. I send you an original copy:—

[This means Business.]

At a large meeting of the citizens of Columbus it was resolved, That the colored man who votes for Expression will, as certain as fate, vote merit and ability. That the colored man who votes for color: that he pledge ourselves to employ no man who has been discharged by a member of our community. That we will employ no man who has been discharged, or so saith.

That the white man to the verge of rain, and he has determined to draw the color line, and if you can stand it, he can.

That the white man and man ask those whom you support.

We will know who you are, and it will be brought to the front of our eyes, and we will ask you.

Any colored man who votes for Joe J. Billups, S. C. Manger and J. H. Sharp will be protected in every state and in every proper assistance afforded him in the power of the white men

After the election a private circular was sent around to leading democratic business men, of which also I send you an original:—

(For Private Use.)
"Send to your colors."
"new to the line."

George Simpson, Elaine Talcott, Helen W. H. W. Henry Glover, Granville officers, Helen Harrison, John Wade, Anna Watkins, Frank Menz, Charles Harrison, Stanley Wilson, Randle Thomas, John H. H. John Gayley, John C. Sawyer, John Jones, Lew. Oliver, William Johnson, Thomas Anderson dead, Helen Powell, Hilly Bluffs, A. Williams, Ed. Humphries.	Unworn. Robert Jones, Merchant Barton Littlejohn, Richard Patron Dickson, Patron Foster, Patron Hamilton, Wesley Biogma, Charles Ed. Hooker Blacksmith, H. H. H. Henry Love, Jeff Kirt, Robert Hall, Orange Cassville, H. H. H. Lewis Goodwin, Frank Green, John Green, Foster Green, H. H. H. Henry Baker, Arnold Jones, Warren Baker,
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Tills Gentry,
 John Henry,
 Henry Spann,
 John Spann,
 John Spann,
 Johnston Williams,
 Solomon Williams,
 Conway Stanley,
 William Salpich,
 John Salpich,
 Cori Harrison,
 John Harrison,
 Otto Sherrod,
 Ed Biewert,
 Billy Biewert,
 John Evans,
 John Evans,
 Granville Lopp,
 Ned Lopp,
 Asa Sykes,
 Frank Young,
 George Livingston (doubtful),
 Moses Tracey,
 John Tracey,
 Joseph Stallings,
 Andrew McCann,
 John Hanks,
 James Haskerville,
 John Haskerville,
 John Green (carpenter),
 John Green,
 John W. Sexton at cemetery,
 Arthur Harrison,
 Arundel Billups,
 John Harrison,
 Solomon Green,
 Granville Butler,
 John Butler,
 Aaron Cobb,
 Nathan Cobb,
 Thomas Waver, alias Tom

City delivery station
 (keeper).
 Sergeant James (voted for
 Bumpus, but is under
 Lewis).
 Jim Munroe,
 Albin Jones,
 Harrison Perry,
 Wood chopper.
 Elmer Richards,
 E. J. Stuchlik,
 Monroe Jones, a fish
 Jim Graves,
 Mack Harce,
 brickmason.
 Haim Klawetz,
 fruit and vegetable ped-
 dler.
 Benjamin Covin (on
 zincstone builder.
 Jeto Graves,
 Jack Hlawetz,
 wood-chopper at Lee's.
 Robert Jacobson,
 Ben O. Young,
 captain of police company.
 Bill Williams,
 George Bailey,
 John Haines, on
 Ben Boone
 STREET WAGONS—WORTHY.
 Winona Johnson,
 Tom Sykes.
 Perry Richardson,
 Henry Spahn,
 I. L. Alwaster's
 driver. Two horses.
 STREET WAGONS—UNWORTHY.
 William V. Haines,
 William V. Haines,
 street wagon.
 Ephraim Curry,
 Lewis Whitfield.
 By order of the Club.

The main object of the "White Liners" is to demoralize the negro vote by depriving it, so far as possible, of white organizers. If they can do this fairly I suppose it would be justifiable; but I do not see how it can be done. The attempt, made in the temper in which these democratic leaders live, would not affect the Ames' men, whom it is their desire to drive from power. It could silence only the honest republicans, whom if a democrat, if they were wise, would conciliate.

The universal testimony of the whites of both parties is that the colored people are industrious, but not economical, and that they appear to have been interested in bellies and more steadily at work this year than ever before. Mr. Richardson, who is the largest planter in the State, told me that the most energetic colored men rent the bottom lands at \$10 an acre, as hay, of course, besides land, horse, fuel, fencing and some other and minor privileges, as said of keeping stock. At this rate a renter, he said, would make in a good year \$200, clear of expenses. The renter raises corn as well as cotton, and where he plants on shares and furrows the land with his own teams and implements the landowner receives one quarter of the crop, whatever it may be. There is no reason to believe

that the large planters wronged the negroes in their contracts or settlements; that the improvidence of the colored people, which has led them into a vicious system of requiring advances of food and other supplies from the planter, naturally brings them a loss in the same prices which credit brings in a country like Mississippi, where interest is so high, must be great. A planter near Jackson, who pays cash for his supplies, told me that what he was buying for cash at fourteen cents a bushel was charged twenty-one cents, and required credit for one, and did not hesitate to buy at that rate.

There is no doubt at all that on the shore or river, the fish answer, but

ing" Mississippi and Louisiana sole to make hands greater independence ally enjoys elsewhere. too large; for supervising, and he as pair, a fine house he has capital enough to the rest of us on his however, he of course Mr. Richardson, the spry old man of the

The southern blissing yos hands, it is about to double its are all white as the population of mid ditional chance of H told me that he alone secured a hunn very cheap fuel at market for the good been surprised to s capital going an enter test the chief rea tory enterprises ha in them had not a were cramped aw rising money at v e mills going.

... where he now employ so successful that he capacity. The operative mostly taken from illarners, to whom the employment is a great boon living in transporting cotton no profit; but he has also a large and steady home makes. He said he has seen how late work was demanded, and thought way so many Southern failed was that those agents working capital destroyed by the necessity sign rates of interest to keep

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The examination at the College of the City of New York embraced yesterday past three classes. The seniors were examined in French, Spanish, German and Latin; the juniors in English literature, the students of the Agricultural Department in advanced geologic art.

The completion yesterday of the new direct Atlantic cable from Ireland to America forms another link which binds the Old World to the New. In this connection a brief résumé of the history of the company, the difficulties they have been compelled to undergo and the various prominent events connected with the successful laying of the cable, will be found of interest. The Direct United States Cable Company is an English corporation with a capital stock of 65,000 shares, at \$20 each or a total of £1,300,000. The directors are Edward Harbord Lushington, chairman; Viscount Bury, deputy chairman; Charles John Guthrie, Frederick J. de la Haye, J. B. Johnston, J. G. von Chauvin, general manager, and electrician.

and other capacities, which, it is claimed, are combination moosepoles. On the 16th of May 1874, the steamship Faraday left the Thames at Gravesend, and sailed for the United States to lay the New Hampshire and Nova Scotia section of the cable. Owing to the weather, the ship was not able to start, and was not completed until the 15th of June. The Faraday then proceeded to Nova Scotia, and on the 20th of June, 1874, she was at the point on the coast of Newfoundland. On the 20th of July the cable had been laid from Nova Scotia to the point on the coast of Newfoundland. The Faraday then returned to England to take a four-hour steamer to the United States, and on the 20th of August she landed the Irish end of the main cable in Ballsblacks Bay, Ireland. The cable was then hauled ashore, and effected the splice between the shore end and the deep sea cable, and commenced paying out the cable to the ship.

The fault having been discovered the cable was hauled back, but parted during the operation. The hauling was continued until the cable was broken and the laying was proceeded with until the 10th of November, when the cable again broke while being taken up. On account of the weather the work was suspended at trapping, owing to the tempestuous weather, the ships returned to Queensdown wharf, where they were supplied with provisions, clothing and taking in coal and supplies, and proceeded again to sea on the 23d of the same month. On the 26th the cable parted again, and was spliced, and paying out was resumed toward Newfoundland. The laying was continued until the 29th of November, when the cable again was observed, after the cable was cut and attempted to be buoyed. This was done by the ship "Hesperus," which was sent out, and as the weather showed no signs of moderating the attempt was made to continue the laying the ships made for Harbor Grace, N. F. After a short stay there the ships returned to St. John's, where they arrived on the 10th of December. On the 24th, after the cable had twice been lifted and failed to be buoyed, the cable was again laid, and on the 27th, after the weather, the cable was brought up and eight miles of it taken back. The fault was found to be in the middle of the cable, and the cable was again laid, and on the 28th, after the weather prevailing, the cable had to be cut, and on being taken up again on the 29th

parted with the ship's attempts to recover the cable which were frustrated by the severity of the weather, the ships, running south, were overtaken by a storm on December 4, and left again on the 10th. The Faraday now took the Newfoundland end of the Nova Scotia cable, and after laying the shore end and intermediate sections toward Ireland, again proceeded to grasp the cable in the vicinity of Cape Race. The weather, however, became so violent that after the ships had kept to their work until the 17th, they were obliged to return to England for repairs and new stores. About two months ago the Faraday returned and commenced the section made up of great winds, many cares and difficulties. Although communication is accomplished, it will be at least a fortnight before the cable can be put to its usual business. No congratulatory messages have passed as yet, the managers desiring to thoroughly test the cable before it is put to its usual use. Messages for the new cable will that messages will be sent direct. Two wires have been leased from the company for a term of years. The wires run into the company's office at No. 10 Broad street. The tolls for messages have not yet been fixed. The company is represented in America, and Mr. G. Ward, the superintendent, will give a schedule of rates for messages. It is probable that the competition cannot fail to be of benefit to the public.

JUNE 9, 1875. GIBSON J. TUCKER